Published by CORNELIUS WENDELL,

THE WESLEY UNION, a very large paper for countrolled in the published every Salarday morning at the few prices For one copy, 25 per samue three copies for \$5; its copies for \$5; its copies for \$15; its copies for \$6. The published in the published of \$15 is the one of \$15 is the open of \$15 is the one of \$15 is the o

EDUCATION.

APAYETTE INSTITUTE, PENNSYLVANIA AV.

Hon. Thomas H. Hicks, governor of Maryland.
Hon. Peler F. Cauzer, governor of Maryland.
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Hon. Go. W. Sparks, mayor city of Wilmington,
Dr. H. F. Askew, postunaster city of Wilmington,
Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Baltimore.
J. W. Wolls, esq., Department Intertor, Washington,
E. Zemnerman, esq., Alexandria, Virginia.
August 20—colim

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT COLUMNA COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.

this School will open on the first Monday in September next. For orther particulars inquire of the Principal at the school-room after the first of September, or of Rev. E. L. S. Waldron, St. Matthew's

th.

THOMAS MILLER, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy,
WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Discusses of Women and Children.
JOSHUA RILEY, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene.
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essor of Pathology, Practice of Medicine, and Chimical Medicine.
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For the entire course.
Single tickets.
Matriculating fee, paid only once.
Graduating expenses.
No charge for clinical lectures.

J. RILEY, M. D., Dean.

Clinical Department of the National Medical College ig the winter session clinical lectures are delivered by the Pro of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery, and operations lessers of the Principe of Medicine and of Surgery, and operators performed before the class. During the remaining period of the year the clinical fectures are delivered by the other professors. Until the commencement of the approaching course those fectures will be delivered daily, commencing at 4½, p. m. Students resisting in the delivered daily, commencing at 4½, p. m. Students resisting in the delication who wish to become resident autoents must address the Curstor, who will inform them of the terms, and registor their names for vacancies.

W. P. JOHNSTON, M. D., Curator, Curator,

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—The facilities afforded at the FEMALE ENGLISH AND FRENCH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for a thorough and practical knowledge of the French language are not surpassed or equalled by any other institution in the oily. The corps of French teachers will be increased the coming year, which will commence on the 6th of September, and more of the sudden will be pursued and taught, through the medium of the French, than horestofore, as a large majority of the pupits now speak the language with fluency. The advantages afforded by the sofrees alone will unable any one who his a tolerably good reading knowledge of the language to speak it fluently in the course of the winter. Crediars and estatiogues can be obtained at all the book and music stores, and at the institute, No. 182 I street, "Gadaby's low."

IMMA CORSON, Principal.

MME CAROLINE ROLLIN CORSON,
Aug 21

nt of the Celumbian College will com-coday, the eighth (8th) of September J. G. BINNEY, President. Apply to

THE UNION ACADEMY.—The exercises of this well-known institution will be resumed on the 1st of September, 1888.

THE UNION FEMALE ACADEMY .- The Principal, Mrs. Z. RICHARDS, gives notice that the exerc institution will be resumed on the 1st of September, 1858.
July 31—imd

LIPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIRGINIA, AT

lec. Terms: \$250 per session, payable, invariably, somi-annually in advance, vis: \$125 at the commencement of the dession, and \$125 on the second Wednesday in February.

This charge includes board, tuition in the regular course and modern languages, light, freel, washing, mending, she,—everything in charf, except books, stationery, and clothing, and what is furnished to the popul.

to the pupil.

Music and drawing are extra charges.

Pamphles containing a full abcount of the school will be sent to those who request it. Applications for entrance, or for further information, addressed to the Becter, P. O. "Theological Seminary, Fairfax county, Virginia."

Right Roy. Wm. Mende, D. D.
Right Roy. John Johns, D. D.
The elergy of the diocese.

July 24—StawtsSep

M ISS BROOKE'S ENGLISHS AND FRENCH Roarding and Day School, Seven Buildings, No. 138 Pennsylvana avenue, Washington, D. C. The duties of this establishment will be recumed on Monday, September 13, 1858. Circulars to be obtained of the Principal, and at the bookstores.

RUGBY ACADEMY, K street, opposite Franklin B Square—The exercises of this School will be resumed on the heat of September, under the charge of the understand, who will give his personal attention to the instruction of young Gentlemen in highest and classical studies.

Apply by letter or otherwise, for further information to Nov. JAMES A. HARROLD, Washington, D. C.

July 27—coddw

MRS. KINGSFORD'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADDES, No. 413 E street, Washington, B. C.—The exercises to use school will be resumed October 1, 1858. Circulars, including terms, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the above address.

July 13—3awt0x11

WANTED—A Physician or Lawyer, with a cash capital of from \$500 to \$1,000, to become part propietor of an established weekly paper, Rural Southerner. This is a rare opportunity to embare in a focusive business, in connection with their probability to the same, he can most thereogly catability business from the profession. Apply to RICHARD EDWARTER, BOX 1027, Baltimore.

A copy of the paper will be sent to any person wishing to see it.

STREET BOWLING SALOON, 325 E street Taken BOW LING SALOON, 325 b street, the undersigned world respectfully announce to the citizens and those temporarily restilling in Mashington that the above well-known and popular establishment will be responded on Monday, August 23, 1856, after having been closed for a wirel summer season for the purpose of repairing the alleys and refluting the establishment in a bandsome manner. To gentlement in quest of a healthful recreation sufficient inducements are offered, as the strictest order and decorum will be preserved.

the proprietor begs leave to return his thanks to the public for having statemed him so liberally hereicotore, and solicins a continuance of their patronage.

Aug 18—41 w DHILP'S HISTORY OF PROGRESS.—History of

Progress in Great Britain. By Robert Keinp Philp. bated by William Newman. Parts 1 and 2. Just imported at Just imported at PHILP'S New Bookstore and 22 332 Penn. av., bet. 9th and 10th st.

# The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 114.

# WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1858.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safe

> DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., CORNER DINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercandered, for use in Europe, China, &c.
> May 28-0000\*

> MAPTHEW HALE SMITH, Counsellor-at-Law.
>
> Aug 15-4ft, No. 16 Wall street, New York.

\$37,000!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Jacon 195, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Satur-lay, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858. 75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.—ERCH SCHEEN.

\$37,000 | 1 prize of ... 15,000 | 1 do 10,000 | 75 prizes of ... 5,000 | 75 do 3,500 | 63 do

\$55,900 :—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARF, Mars 201, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, Del., on Satur-lay, SEPTEMBER 11, 1858. 78 number Lottery—13 drawn ballots.—ertarp

princates of packages of 28 whole tickets.

Do do 25 half do .

Do do 25 quarter do .

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets ....

Do do 25 half do .....

Do do 25 quarter do .....

\$50,000 :- Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class Q, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, SEPTEMBER 25, 1848.

hose Seventh street, over Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant, & Co.'s backing House.—Mr. BRADY begs respectfully to inform the public that, in consequence of the very liberal patroage he has received sierce opening his Photographic Gallery at Washington, he will, contexty to his original incubiou, keep it open during the summer

TURTLES!!

S'TYOLI TA NAMONAL RESTAURANT, NATIONAL RESTAURANT, NAMONAL RESTAU

Southeast corner of 7th and K streets.
Sowed up in Soop and Stocks overy day at 11 o'clock, a. m. ser-Orders from families promptly attended to "52 and live George Turtles ulways on hand."52 July 16-coff

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

The only company in Washington having such a clause in its char-

Risks on buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c., taken at the lowest

able for losses.

Office — Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and account of the Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and account of the Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and account of the Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Pennsylvania avenue and Pennsylvania avenue and Pennsylvania avenue are account of Pennsylvania avenue and Pennsylvania avenue and Pennsylvania avenue and Pennsylvania avenue and account of Pennsylvania avenue account of Pennsylvania account of Pennsylvania avenue account of Pennsylvania account of Pennsylvan

WANTED—Printers and Editors.—The proprieter of the well known and popular weekly paper, The Rural
Southerner, is about moving to Missouri, and would like to dispose of
the kind in the South, and the only paper in a westity and poputous county. Population of the town alone about 4,000. Apply to
RICHARD KDWARIS,
Box 1027, Beltimore.
A copy may be sent to persons wishing to see it.

RICHARD HILL, General Agent and Collector, Richmond, Va., will devote his whole time to the Collection of Conner, and will attend to business in all the towns is Virginia.

We, the undereigned, have known in all the towns is Virginia.

We, the undereigned, have known Mr. Richard Hill for many years and cordially recommend him to the public.

Bitchie & Dunnarant, editors Richmond Enquirer, Va.
16 Wits, Lloyd, & Hardwicks, editors, so., Sichmond Examiner.

Randerson, Eliott, & Shields, proprietors of the Richmond Whig.

July 31—1m

PIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen on the 8th of July last a Colt's revolver, with my name engraven on the handle. The above reward will be paid to any one the will deliver the same at the Union office, or to the undersigned.

Angust 17—95

WASHINGTON LASURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$200,000!

TURTLES!!!

TURTLES!

PAT LLOYD'S

must be included in the preposition, and a list of them must be furnished.

The wood and carpenter work, except the boring out the deadwood for the shaft necessary to adapt the vessel for the reception of the inachinery, boilers, and appendings will be provided at the expense of the Navy Department, and it will permit the use of such facilities as it may have for hosting the heavy ranchinery on board.

For the accommodation of the estire steam machinery and the fuel there will be allowed in the body of the ship, the entire space under the spar deck commencing at 15 feet shaft the main mast, and thence extending forward a distance of 80 feet.

Within this space it is expected to carry coal for five days' steaming at the maximum speed.

In the specifications, the daily consumption of fuel will be stated; also the weight of the machinery, coal, boilers, water in them, shaft, propelier and appendages, with tools and space work, all of which must not exceed 460 tons of 2,240 number.

The distance from the after side of the mainmast to the after side of the forward storu post will be solved by feet, and the distance between the forward and the after story posts will be seven feet. The dopth from the lead water line to the top of the keel under the propeller will be 12 feet I inch.

The proposal must be accompanted by full specifications and general drawings, having the position of the sentre of gravity of the machinery, boilers, &c., marked on them, giving also the capacity of the steam of thinders, pressure of steam, areas of foot and delivery valves, and of air pump and outboard delivery valves, space for steam above the water flue of the boilors; the fire and grade surface, also the disastency pitch, surfaces, and kind of propeller and other principal points, that comparisons can readily be made.

this contract price may have been paid.

PEDPOSAIS will also be received at the same time and piace for the steam machinery and appendages, and piacing the same on board each of the screw sloops of war building at the savy-yards at flower, Philadelphia, and Pensacois under the specifications and conditions above stated, with variations in the following particulars, via:

1st. Horse power 750 at, at least, 30 revolutions per minute.

2st. The total weight for machinery, appendague, believe and water in them, bunkers, tools, spare pleces, and eval mass not accosed 510 tons of 2,340 pounds each. The length, excepted by the outpines and following the commence 14 feet short the mainmant, and thence actual forwards deletance of 40 feet.

The distance from the after saids of the mainmant to the after side of the forward sterm post will be about 15 feet. The depth from the load-water line to the top of the lead under the proposite will be 5 feet 3 inches.

inches. Steam engine manufacturers who desire to bid, can obtain a copy of

ma ion No. 606.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the public sales of the vacant public lands within the last reserve for the half-breeds or mixed-bloods of the Bacotah or Story sasks of Ladana, ordered by Proclamation No. 606, dated May 87, 1828, to be hald at the land offices at Faribault and Henderson, in the State of Minnesota, on the thirtieth of August and sixth of September sext, have, by order of the President, been postponed until further notice be given.

THUS A. HINDINGERS.

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Int. Actur.]

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION,

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION, INTELLIGENCE, AND GENERAL LAND AGENCY.—GEORGE PARNAM. Office on Main street, next door to the Banking Blouse of Cole Summer, & Co., La Crouse, Wisconsin.

I am prepared to buy, sell, or give information with regard to farme, farming, or pine lands; to locate government lands, either with land warrants or money, in Wisconsin or Minnesota; to attand to the selling or leasing of lands, lots, dwalling-houses, or other property on commission; to make collections, pay lates, examines titles, collect rains, Ac., &c.

Farticular attention given to LOANING MONEY, which I guaranty to loan or real estate worth three times the amount of money loaned, and secure to the owner from ten to twolve per cent. Interest paid annually. Security on real estate in Wisconsin and Minnesota is more secure than in New York, for the reason that lands are advancing from \$25 to 100 per cent. every year. Interest legal, in Wisconsin, as high as 12 per cent, and in Minnesota there is no usury law.

All business and letters of inquiry promptly attended to, and returns remitted, by mail or express, to any part of the country.

Feb 17—6in.

He refers to the following gentlemen: Hon, C. C. Washburne, M. C.,

Feb 17—6m

He refers to the following gentlemen: Hen. C. C. Washburne, M. C., fineral Point, Wis., Gov. Alex. W. Randal, Madison, Wis.; Lieu. Gov. D. Campbell, La Crosse, Wis.; Hon. S. B. Hastings, (State transaurer) rempecus, Wis.; Hou. Theo. Rodolf, (receiver U. S. land office,) In Conse, Wis., Hon. D. D. Cameron, La Crosse, Wis.; Judge 10rd, do. o.; Hon. Geo. Gull, (Judge 6th Judicial circuit,) Galeville, Wis.

TEACHER WANTED.—The trustees of the Rockville Academy, in Montgomery county, Ma, wish to ensure manusuity a gontleman qualified to set as principal of the institution and a proficient in the Latin and Greek languages.

A personal interview with the candidates, and examination as to their acholactic attainments, together with credunitials of good moral character, will be required.

Applications will be received until Tuesday, the 24th instant, when an election will be made for the ensuing year, commencing on the lat of September.

The Rockville Academy is an endowed and iscorporated school. The principal receives \$400 per annum from the State fund and three-fifths of the unitin fees.

The town of Rockville is 15 miles from Washington, connected by turnpike with daily communication and mails; is remarkable for health, and possesses many social advantages.

By order of the board:

RICHARD J. BOWIE,
Aug 3—Stawt24

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—When in the course of human events ladies and gentlemen lose one of their greatest natural attractions—a fine head of hair—it becomes a master of actions importance, and the question is, What shall we do to stop the hair from falling off and readors its vigor and beauty its reply to this query we beg to say try Dr. Harris's Hair Fromsoler and Importer. "A few applications will stop the hair falling so breaking, remove dandruf, keep the scale elean and white, and import fresh near and vigor to the hair; and, although you may have been hald twenty years, the continued use of it, two mosths will issuer you altrouriant head of hair. Call and get a bottle, and, if not mainled after the second application, return it and get the price pild. Ask for Dr. Harris's Hair Promoter and Improver. Sold in Richmond by Corner Mailie and Lith and Hain and Wall streets. Sold in Washington by Z. D. Gill MAN, draggait, Pennsylvania are nue, near 7th atreet, and B. R. CLARK, 415 street and Penn. ava.inc.

MEMOIRS OF RACHEL, by Madame De B.;
The States of Central America, their Geography, Population, Commerce, etc., by E. G. Squier; price \$3.

Memoir of Joseph Cartis, a Monda Man; price 50 cents.
The History of Richard the Third, by Jusch Albout; price 60 cents.
Just received and for cale at TAYLOR & MAUN'S, Aug 15

LAMP BELL,

Bunkers,

LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Sioux City, food,

Enter lands with land warrants or cash, or on time, and loan me
is western rates, pay taxes, and furnish abstract to titles.

Sop 25 daswiy

WH. B. RIMST. FORF.
HENRY & CAMPBELL,

PANORAMIC VIEW OF MOSCOW.

(Bayard Taylor's Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribuns. Moegow, June, 1858. as Madame de Stael, I believe, who, on first seeing

It was Madame de Stael, I believe, who, on first seeing Moscow, exclaimed, "Voilà Rome Tirtare!" This may have been true before the destruction of the ancient city, but it would hardly apply at the present day. In its immense extent Moscow may well rival Rome, as in this respect it is surpassed by no modern capital except London; but, although its Asiatic character is quite as atrongly marked as that of Constantinople, it is by no means Tartar. No other city in the world presents so cosmopolitan an aspect. The gilded domes of Lucknow, the pagodas of China, Byzantine churches, Grecian temples, palaces in the style of Versailles, heavy inexpressive German buildings, wooden country cottages, glaring the pagodas of China, Byzantine churches, Grecian temples, palaces in the style of Versailles, heavy inexpressive German buildings, wooden country cottages, glaring American sigus, boulevards, gardens, silent lanes, roaring streets, open markets, Turkish bazaars, French catas, German beer cellars, and Chinese tea-houses—all are found here, not grouped exclusively into separate cantons, but mixed and jumbled together, until Europe and Asla, the past and present, the Old World and the New, are so blended and confounded that it is impossible to say which predominates. Another city so bizarre and so picturesque as Moscow does not exist. To call it Russian would be too narrow a distinction: it suggests the world. Its position near the imaginary line where one continent is nessed into the other accounts for this. The waters of the Moskva seek an Asiatic sea, yet its nearest ports are those of Central Europe. Its fibres of commerce branch eastward across the Tartar steppes to Mongolia and China; southward to Samarcand and Boxhara, to Cashmere and Persia; northward to Archangel and the Polar ocean; and on the west to all the rest of Europe. The race who founded it came from the southeast, and brought with them the minaret and the swelling Oriental dome, the love of gliding and glaring colors; its religion came from Constationals with the Reventine allegant. Nos. 135, 137, and 138 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray at, New York.
F. UUYLE & CU., Agents
Washington, D. C.
B. W. KNOWLES, Agent
Richmond, Virginia.

brought with them the minaret and the swelling Oriental dome, the love of gilding and glaring colors; its religion came from Constantinople, with the Byzantine pillar and the Greek cross; and the founder of Russian power learned his trade in the west. On every one of its thousand spires and domes glitters the crescent, surmounted by the triumphant cross. At its southern end the Tartar muezzin calls to prayer from the roof of his mosque, while at the northern the whiatle of the locomotive an-

muezzin calls to prayer from the roof of his mosque, while at the northern the whistle of the locomotive announces the departure of the train for St. Petersburgh.

When you overlook the city from an elevated point it loses nothing of its originality in the broader compass of your vision. On the contrary, many clashing impressions, naturally arising from the incongruity of its features, are forgotten, and the vast, dazzling panorama assumes a grand dramatic character. It is an immense show, gotten up for a temporary effect, and you can scarcely believe that it may not be taken to pieces and removed as soon as its purpose has been attained. Whence this array of grass-green roofs, out of which rise by hundreds spires and towers, stranger and more fantastic than ever were builded in a mad architect's dream? Whence these gilded and silvered domes, which blind your eyes with reflected suns, and seem to dance and totter in their own splendor, as you move? It can be no city of trade and government, of pleasure and scandal, of crime and religion, which you look upon; it was built when the Arabian Nights were true, and the Prince of the Hundred Islands reigns in its central palsec.

bian Nights were true, and the Prince of the Hundred Islands reigns in its central palace.

And yet there are few cities in Europe (Berlin excepted) which have not greater advantages of position than Moscow. Accident or whim seems to have suggested the choice of the site to its founders. The little Moskva is not navigable in summer for steamers drawing eighteen inches of water. It is an insignificant tributary, not of the Volga, but of the Oka, which falls into the Volga at Nijni-Novgorod, and here is the spot pointed out by nature for the commercial emporium of Central Russia and Western Asia. But, in the days of Vladimir, this point was too near the Tartars, and though Peter the Great, at one time, seriously designed to make it his capital, his rivalry with Sweden, and his desire to approach Europe rather than Asia, finally prevailed, and St. Peters-Europe rather than Asia, finally prevailed, and St. Peters-burgh arose from the Finland swamps. Moscow, since then, has lost the rank and advantages of a capital, al-though it continues to be the Holy City of the Bussians, and the favorite residence of many of the ancient noble families. The rapid growth of the manufacturing inter-est in this part of Bussia has recently given it a start, but families. The rapid growth of the manuscrotting in-est in this part of Russia has recently given it a start, but its growth is slow, and its population (350,000) is probably not much greater than in the days of Ivan or Michael

Romanoff.

The Moskva, in passing through the city, divides it into two unequal parts, about three-fourths occupying the northern bank and one-fourth the southern. The river is so tortuous that it may be said to flow towards all is so tortuous that it may be said to flow towards all points of the compass before reaching the Kremlin, whence its course is eastward towards the Oka. In the centre, and rising directly from the water, is the isolated hill of the Kremlin, a natural mound, about a mile in circumference, and less than a hundred feet in height. On either side of it, the northern bank ascends very gradually for the distance of a mile or more where it melts On either side of it, the northern bank ascends very grad-ually for the distance of a mile or more, where it melte into the long undulations of the country. On the south-ern side of the Moskva, at the southwestern extremity of the city, are the Sparrow Hills, which, running near-ly due east and west, form a cord to the great winding curve of the river, and enclose the whole southern por-tion of Moscow, which is built on the level bottom be-tween it and their bases. These hills are steep and ab-runt on the northern side, and, though rising less than months.

An efficient corps of artists will be constantly in attendance to execute photographs and ambrotypes in the best possible manner.

Prices ranging from one dollar specards.
The collection of portrails of distinguished mon at this gallery is the largest in the world, and is open for public inspection every day (Sundaya excepted) from 7, a. m., to 7, p. m.

July 1—coddmos rupt on the northern side, and, though rising less than two hundred feet above the water, overtop eyery other elevation, far and near. Every stranger who wishes to see the panorama of Moscow should first mount the tower of Ivan Veliki, on the Kremlin, and then make an excur-THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Ret assets February 1, 1858, \$4,055,008 95. Secured in State
bonds and mortages of first class.
Frederick S Winston, president. Isaac Abbut, secretary.
A. J. P. Gernett, M. D., examining physician, 455 Ninth street.
Famphlets and further information may be obtained at the office of
CHARLES IN: SELDEN, Agent,
June 24—dom\*

see the paneroma of success should hist mount the tower of Ivan Veliki, on the Kremlin, and then make an excursion to the Sparrow Hills.

The conflagration of 1812, though, with the exception of the Kisai-Gorod, or Chinese City, which wholly escaped, it left scarcely fifty houses standing, contributed very little to modernize the aspect of Moscow. A few of the principal streets were widened, and two concentric circles of boulevards introduced, in the restoration of the city, but most of the old streets and lanes were rebuilt on the same plan, and in much the same character as before. Inside the outer boulevard, which embraces the business portion of the city, the houses are almost exclusively of brick, covered with stucce and painted yellow, light blue, pink or pale red. Outside of it, for many a verst, stretch the rows of private residences, interspersed with gardenplots; while the outskirts are made up of the houses of the poorer classes, one-story cottages of boards or logs, gamily painted, as in the country villages. Many of the better dwellings are also of wood, which material is recommended both by its cheapness and comfort. Stone is scarce and dear, and there does not seem to be sufficient to pave the streets properly. A shallow bed of small cobble-stones, so lightly rolled that it soon becomes uneven, jolts the life out of you, even at this season, but the service it is said to be for worse.

uneven, jolts the life out of you, even at this season, but in the spring it is said to be far worse. The diameter of the city from north to south cannot stee.

Bosides the actual capital of the company, the individual liability asses of the charter renders the private fortune of each stockholder table for losses.

Office—Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street. the class than eight miles, while its circumference will fall little short of twenty-five. Its low houses, broad, rambling streets, large interior courts, market-places, and gardens, account for this extent. It is truly a city of magnificent distances, and its people have their own pe-culiar ideas of what is near and what is far. I was great ly taken in until I discovered this fact. "Close at hand"

magnificent instances, and the people may their own peculiar ideas of what is near and what is far. I was greatly taken in until I discovered this fact. "Close at hand" proved to be a mile off, and when one man says of another, "We are neighbors," you may depend that they live an hour's walk apart. Another difficulty is, there are so few right lines that it is next to impossible to go directly from one given point to another. Your course is either a right angle, a semistrele, an elliptical curve, or the letter 8. I have had considerable practice in orienties, but have never yet had so much trouble to learn the topography of a town. It is full of those scarcely-perceptible curves and deflections which gradually carry you out of your direction, while you imagine you are going straight ahead. If you have ever tried to trundle a wheelbarrow to a mark blindfold, you will know how easily one may be balled in this way.

Just this circumstance, however, prolongs the impression of novelty, which, to an old traveller like myself, is a rare charm. There are reminiscences from all parts of the world which I have already seen, but, in addition, a stamp and character of picturesque incongruity, entirely peculiar to Moscow. But two streats—the Twerskaia Onlitza, leading from the Kremlin toward the St. Petersburgh gate, and the Kuznetskoi Most, or Smith's Bridge—have a busy metropolitan aspect, and preserve the same character throughout their whole extent; the others are full of transformations and surprises. You pass between palaces; beyond are churches with blue domes, beepangled with golden stars; then rows of shops, displaying fash ionable European goods and wares. These cease suddenly and you are in the midst of gardens, but not a hundred paces from their green seclusion you find yourself in the bustle of an Oriental bazaar. In Moscow no man, except an old inhe-bitant, knows what a street may bring forth.

The population, also, exhibits a corresponding diversity. The European gentlemen with cylinder hats and tight kid gloves do not appear more out of place under those crescent-tipped domes of gold than the sallow Fersians and silken-robed Armenians beside yonder French palace. The Russian peasant, with his thick brown beard, red shirt and wide trousers stuck into his boots, elbows you on the narrow sidewalk. After him comes a lady, with the smallest of bonnets and the largest of crinolines, respectfully followed by a manservant, whose presence attests her respectability. Alone, she would be subject to suspicion. A fair Circassian, with blue eyes and the build of an Adonis, next meets you; then, perhaps, a Tartar in his round cap of black lamb's wool, or a Chinese, resembling a faulty image of yeliow clay, cast aside before the true Adam was made; then, European bagmen, smirking and impertinent; a Russian nurse, with a head-dress like the spread tail of a red peacock; a priest, in flowing hair and black cassock; a money-changer, whose beardless face proclaims his neuter gender; a company of introchais (nakmen) in squat black hats and long blue caftans; efficers in the imperial uniform; firemen in gilded helmets; saintly old beggars, children in national costume, fallen women, gypsies, Cossacks—all succeed each other in endless and ever-changing procession.

The best point for a bird's-eye view of the city is from the tower of Ivan Veliki, on the Kremiin. This is a belfry, 200 feet high, surmounted by a golden dome. When you have passed the Taar Kolokol, or King of Bellis, which rests on a granite pedestal at its base, and have climbed through some half a dozen bell chambers to the upper gallery, you see nearly the whole of Moscow—for the northern part goes beyond your horizon. On all other sides it stretches far, far away, leaving only a narrow ring of dark-green woods between it and the sky. The Moskva twists like a wounded snake at your feet, the little stream almost swallowed up in the immense sea of the pale-g

ful. You are enclosed with a belt of birch and pine woods. Under you the river reflects the sky, and beyond it sweep blossoming meadows up to the suburban gardens, over which rises the long line of the gilded city, whose nearest domes seem to flash in your very face, and whose farthest towers fade against the sky. Their long array fills one-third of the horizon. I counted between five and six hundred, one-third of which were either gilded or silvered. The dome of the new cathedral, as large as that of St. Paul's, London, burned in the centre like a globe of flame, like the sun itself, with stare and constellations sparkling around it far and wide. From this point the advanced guard of Napoleon's army first saw Moscow—a vast, silent, glittering city, fired by the sunset, and with the seeds of a more awful splendor in its heart. No wonder that the soldiers stood still, by a spontaneous impulse, grounded their arms, and exclaimed, as one man, "Moscow! Moscow!"

I saw this wonderful picture on a still, sultry afternoon. The woods and meadows, the thousand towers of the city, were bathed in bright sunshine; but beyond the latter lowered, black as ink, a pile of thunder-clouds. The threatening back-ground rose, letting fall a shifting curtain of dark gray, from the feet of which whirled clouds of tawny dust, vailing the splendor of the distant dones.

curtain of dark gray, from the feet of which whirled clouds of tawny dust, vailing the splendor of the distant domes. As the storm advanced, columns of dust arose, here and As the storm advanced, columns of dust arose, here and there, all over the city—a shadow as of night crept across it, leaving only the nearer spires to blaze with double splendor against the black chaos. Presently the more distant portions of the city were blotted out. The brighter towers remained for a time visible, shining spectrally through the fallen cloud, and seeming to be removed far back into the depths of the atmosphere. The sound of hail and rain crashing on the metal roofs reached our ears; the last golden dome stood yet a moment in the sunshine, and then everything swam in the chaos of dust and storm. So vail by vail fell over the magical scene, and as the whirlwind reached us a void, black and impenetrable, hid it from our eyes. We had again witnessed the destruction of Moscow.

B. T.

## THE POPULATION OF PARIS.

We extract from La Presse the following interesting statistics relating to this subject, on the examination of which, says our contemporary, all questions of administration and of public works must be based: "Of the 385,242 families resident in Paris, 219,000 occupy dwellings of which the annual rent is not higher than six 385,242 families resident in Paris, 219,000 occupy dwellings of which the annual rent is not higher than six pounds; 114,000 families occupy dwellings of a rent between six and sixteen pounds; 12,000 a rent of sixteen to twenty pounds. The remainder of the population, say 40,000 families, pay a rent higher than £20 per annum; and there only 5,302 families paying more than £36."

"The number of inhabitants who are indigent or temporarily necessitous cannot be much under 400,000 individuals."

According to an inquiry instituted by According to an inquiry instituted by the Chamber of Commerce in 1847, there were in Paris 342,530 oueriers of both sexes. In a period of thirty-five years from 1817 the population of Paris has increased by 339,296 souls, or 47 per cent. According to the census of 1831, the population is classed as follows: Mechanics, 43 per cent., including both sexes; in receipt of salaries, 22 per cent.; liberal professions, 16 per cent.; military 10 per cent.

cluding both sexes; in receipt of salaries, 22 per cent.; initiating both sexes; in receipt of salaries, 22 per cent.; liberal professions, 16 per cent.; military, 10 per cent.; commercial, 9 per cent. The 1,000,000 inhabitants who reside in Paris consume the tenth part of the entire production of France. A Parisian eats annually as much meat as six inhabitants of some of the provinces.

Paris draws its immense stock of ordinary provisions from sixty of our departments and three foreign countries. It devours nearly all the fish that is caught on our coasts, and sends for its game as far as Germany. The revenues of the Parisian population, valued at £80,000,000, is drawn principally from the three following sources: The industry and commerce of Paris produces annually about £40,000,000; the civil list and State functionaries of all kinds spend annually in Paris about £20,000,000; the remaining £20,000,000 is received from the floating population of strangers, numbering about £60,000.

From these general indications there results this conse-From these general indications there results this cons

From these general indications there results this consequence, that Paris centralization is not only political, intellectual, artistic, &c., but economic in a very high degree. A centre of population which consumes of itself the tenth part of the general productions of the country, and a third of its budget, is a fact so considerable that it destroys all equilibrium. Another fact of the highest importance which we gain from these figures is that out of 345,000 families, 219,000 occupy dwellings of which the rent is not higher than £6 per annum.

La Press proceeds to state that no question is so much disputed as whether this immense attraction and absorption of the puetropolis, and consequent depopulation of the rural districts, is a benefit or an evil? Our contemporary seems to be of opinion that, if it be an evil at all, it is one irremediable and irresistible in the present transitory state of the economic organization of the country; that it arises from the sudden extension of railways having increased the means of transport beyond the level

try: that it arises from the sudden extension of railways having increased the means of transport beyond the level of production, and that when knowledge and capital shall have flowed back into the provinces by the same facilities of communication, the ratio of production will increase, and the equilibrium be restored.

Our contemporary concludes with the following bright vision of a future prosperity for his country: "When the new régime (contemp) shall be established, the peasant will give place to the agricultural ourser familiarized with modern lights. Rich fields will extend themselves where we now see misery and disorder reigning for want of capital, without which the land remains unproductive. Let us look fearlessly towards the future, without being stayed by obstacles merely transitory. This future is brilliant—it is fertile as the science which has created it, and by which it will never be abandoned."

Some of the Illinois farmers agree in saying that the amount of sugar raised in that State this year from the Sorghum cane will exceed in amount—including, of course, the molasses made in the same process—that of any other one product or article of export grown and manufactured in the State. The Cincinnati Times thinks that this is an exaggerated statement, but adds "there can be no doubt the amount is really very considerable, and that sugar may hereafter be regarded as one of the staple productions, not only of Illinois, but of most of the northwestern States."

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# A STRANGER'S IMPRESSION OF THE HOUSE OF

If one desires to get a most unfavorable view of the members of the House of Commons, and become impressed with the idea that they are a most medicorency, below medicorency, below medicorency, below medicorency, below medicorency, and have no opportunity of correcting his impressions by closer observation. Seen thence, Lord Palmerston has the look of a vulgar, unintellectual, frowzy sort of an individual, with vanity enough to give it up. Cornwall Lewis, with his charp visage and long nose, looks fit for a villain in an opera or play—a veritable cut-throat. Kean would make his fortune by giving him the second cut-throat business to do. Lord John looks only fit for a postilion. The others on his side of the house look like very good sort of respectable ninnies and medicerities, with here and there a dandified young lordling scattered in to flavor the dish. Bright I have not seen. On the other side sit Gladstone, a very common-place sort of a gentleman as seen from the gallery (though he improved on closer inspection next day in the British Museum;) Sir James Graham, who seemed thence a very respectable, farmerlike personage; Lord Stanley, who has almost an insignificant look, inherited his father's short, perkedup nose, with other features on a somewhat diminutive and unimpressive scale; Bulwer Lytton so closely resembled his portraits that I recognised him immediately, though in the dim distant light he looked a rumpled second-hand edition of himself; Sir John Pakington is a rather dandified little gentleman, and Mr. Walpole does not strike the beholder as a remarkable man. Disraeli, alone out of the whole house, loomed out of the mist as a man fit to lead. His head is a study. There is something wonderful in it. All the lines of his face are hard and deeply drawn, as if the face had been exercised like the thews of an athlete's leg or back. The brain is massed up in front like a tower, and one feels as he sits there, impassive and seeming scarcely to heed what is going on, as if one gazed on a lion or tiger in

#### AN ENGLISH OPINION.

G. P. R. James, the well-known and popular English novelist, who has been a resident of the State of Virginia for several years past, contributes to the Knickerbocker a very interesting article on "Life in Virginia," and as the views expressed are so entirely at variance with those of all former British writers on the subject, we give a brief extract on the "Negro Life of Virginia," which, says Mr. James.

extract on the "Negro Life of Virginia," which, says Mr. James:

"Differs very little, I believe, from the negro life all through the South. In return for food, clothing, house-room, medical attendance, and support in old age, shout one-third of the labor which is required of the white man in most countries is demanded of the black. He perform it badly, and would not perform it at all if he were not compelled. The rest of his time is spent in singing, dancing, laughing, chattering, and bringing up pigs and chickens. That negroes are the worst servants in the world every man, I believe, but a thoroughbred southern man, will admit; but the southerner has been reared amongst them from his childhood, and, in general, has a tenderness and affection for them of which northern mon can have no conception. Great care is taken by the law to guard them against oppression and wrong; and, after six years' residence in the State, I can safely say I never saw more than one instance of cruelty towards a negro, and that was perpetrated by a foreigner. That there may still be evils in the system which might be removed by law, and that there may be individual instances of oppression, and even bad treatment, I do not deny; but those instances are not so frequent as those of cruelty to a wife or child in northern lands, as displayed every day by the newspapers; and in point of general happiness, it would not be amiss to alter an old adage, and say, 'As merry as a negro slave.' I must not pursue this branch of the subject further, for I can pretend to no great love for Dr. Livingstone's friends, the Makselolos. There are, beyond all doubt, some very excellent people among them; but, as a race, the more I see of them the less do I think them capable of civilization, or even fitted to take care of themselves."

## EXTRAORDINARY SCENE

The following account of an extraordinary scene in the battle of Bareilly, India, on the 5th of May, is from the correspondence of the London Times:

Arrived here, he says, we all knew that the battle of Bareilly would take place. This was on the morning of the 5th. After daybreak, the army had its usual first halt, and Sir Colin rode actively among the various regiments, superintending the arrangements which nominally were left in the hands of Brigadier Walpole. The commander in chief was without a staff; one aid-de-camp, Sir David Burd, sick of fever, the other, Capt. Allison. suffering Buird, sick of fever, the other, Capt. Allison, suffering from small-pox. Indeed, the staff of the commander in-chief and that of his chief of the staff offered no pleasant or profitable prospect. Sir Colin has used up more than one set of officers completely, and of Gen Mansfield's staff there only remains Capt. Hope John

Mansfield's staff there only remains Capt. Hope Johnstone. However, some way or other, the work is done. Here follows a detailed account of the despath of the force. The first shot, as we approached the stream which crosses the road, was fired by the enemy from a rude breastwork thrown up about half a mile in front of the bridge; but a few shots from our batteries speedily drove them back from this advanced position, and they fell back from the bridge towards the deserted and half ruinous buildings which formerly were the lines of our force at Barelly. The suburbs of the town were taken possession of by the Sikhs, who, being exposed to a Heavy fire, retired in disorder, and were met by the advancing Highlanders. And now occurred a most extraordinary scene.

scene.

Among the matchlock men, who to the number of 700 or 800 were lying behind the walls of the houses, was a body of Ghazze and Mussulmen fanatics, who, like the Roman Decii, devote their lives with solemn oaths to their country and their faith, uttering loud crics. One hundred and thirty of these fanatics, sword in hand, rushed out after the Sikhs, and dashed at the left of the right wing of the Highlanders; with bodies bent and heads low, waiving tulwers with a circular motion in the air, they came on with astonishing rapidity. At first they were mistaken for Sikha, whose passage had already somewhat disordered our ranks.

came on with astonishing rapidity. At first they were mistaken for Sikhs, whose passage had already somewhat disordered our ranks.

Fortunately Sir Colin was close up with the 42d. His keen, quick eye detected the case at once. "Steady men, steady; close up the ranks; bayonet them as they come on," was just in time, for these madmen, furious with bang, were already among us, and a body of them, sweeping around the left of the right wing, god into the rear of the regiment. The struggle was asoguinary but short. Three of them dashed so suddenly at Col. Cameron that they pulled him off his horse ere he could defend himself, and he would have been hacked to pieces but for the gallent promptitude of Color Sergeant Gardiner, who drove his beyond through two of them in the twinkling of an eye. Brigadier Walpole had a similar escape. In a few minutes the doad bodies of 133 of these Ghazees, and some eighteen or twenty wounded men of ours, were all the tokens left of the struggle.

On the 7th our advance pushed right through the town. In the jail was found a poor lunatic. Mr. Heely, an Englishman who was left behind when the insurrection broke out, and whose life had been spared by the superstition of the Mahommedans.

One hundred and thirty miles southwest of Topeka, Kansas, a young man from New Jersey, crossing the White-water river, a branch of the Arkansas, observed that the muscles abounding in its bed seemed precisely identical with those which had proved so prolifie of pearls in New Jersey. One of his companions thereupon proposed that they should collect and examine a quantity of them. The suggestion was acted on; a bushel of the shells were gathered and opened, and several pearls were found in them. Every body in the vicinity at once proceeded to pearl hunting, and the latest accounts state some five thousand little pearls, ranging in size from a large pea to a pin-head, have been found.

The Vicksburg True Southron congratulates the citizens of that place that not a single case of yellow fever has occurred there during the present season.